

(19)



Europäisches Patentamt

European Patent Office

Office européen des brevets



(11) Publication number : 0 569 216 A1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(21) Application number : 93303463.9

(51) Int. Cl.⁵ : H04R 3/00

(22) Date of filing : 04.05.93

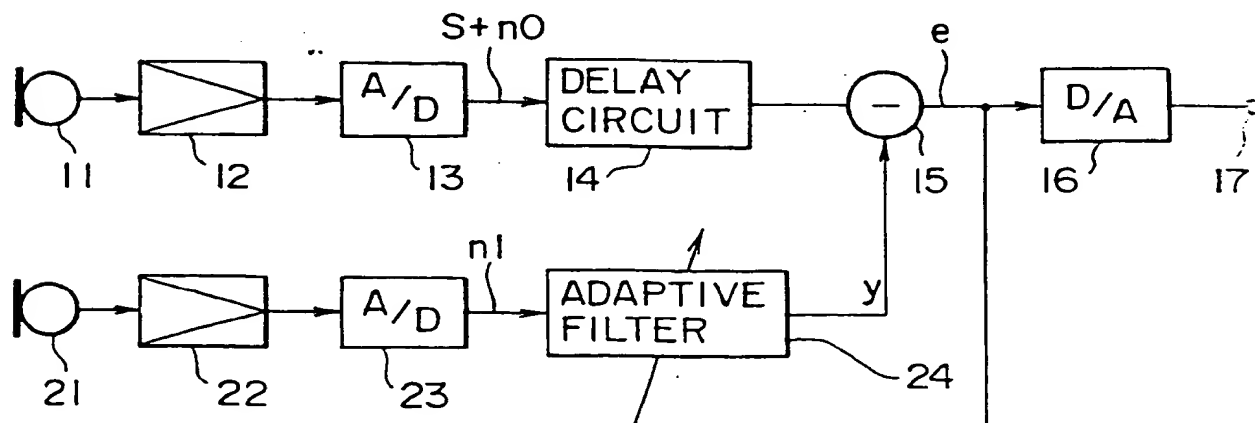
(30) Priority : 08.05.92 JP 143209/92

(43) Date of publication of application :
10.11.93 Bulletin 93/45(84) Designated Contracting States :
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(54) Microphone apparatus.

(57) A microphone apparatus having a first microphone for picking up a desired sound and a second microphone with directionality in which sensitivity is low to sound arriving in said desired direction. A sound signal from the second microphone is supplied to a subtracting circuit through an adaptive filter. The subtracting circuit subtracts an output signal of the adaptive filter from the sound signal coming from the first microphone. Means are provided to adjust the adaptive filter so that an output power of the subtracting circuit is minimized. The setup implements a microphone system which is compact in size and easily provides desired directionality.

FIG. 2



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The present invention relates to a microphone apparatus.

With a so-called camcorder, a lightweight television camera with an incorporated VCR, for example, sound around an object is recorded while the object is being filmed. In recording the sound, the camcorder is designed so that only the sound coming from the direction of the object is recorded. That is, the camcorder is provided with a directional microphone that picks up the sound coming in to the front of the camcorder.

One example of a microphone apparatus of this type is known as a "gun microphone." This microphone is provided, as shown in Fig. 1, with a pipe 2 extending from a diaphragm 1. The pipe 2 is provided with many through-holes 3 in its side wall, providing directionality in which the microphone is highly sensitive to a sound coming from its front and long the center line of the pipe 2, or the opposite side of the diaphragm 1.

To be more specific, as shown in Fig. 1A, acoustic waves coming from ahead of the microphone (the right-hand in the figure) have the same path length to the diaphragm 1 whether they arrive at it from top of the pipe 2 or any one through-hole 3, so that they arrive in the same phase to be added together.

In contrast, as shown in Fig. 1B, an acoustic wave coming from a side of the pipe 2 through different through-holes 3 differ in phase because their path lengths from the through-holes, or incident positions, to the diaphragm 1 are different. Likewise, as shown in Fig. 1C, an acoustic wave coming from rearwardly of the microphone arrives via different through-holes 3 at the diaphragm 1, causing a phase difference in the acoustic wave, or an incident signal. A plurality of holes 3 in the pipe 2 are arranged so that incident acoustic signals weaken each other. The microphone shown in Fig. 1 has a directionality such that which sensitivity is low to acoustic waves coming from the side or back of the pipe.

Thus, the gun microphone as shown in Fig. 1 provides a directional microphone having a high sensitivity to an acoustic wave coming from ahead of the microphone.

However, as described above, this microphone requires the pipe 2, which is long, thereby making large the microphone's external dimensions.

Additionally, this unidirectional microphone has the high sensitivity only to acoustic waves coming from the front of the microphone, providing fixed, inflexible directionality. This makes it difficult to record not only sound coming from in the desired direction of source but also sound coming, for example, from sides of the camcorder.

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a microphone apparatus which is compact in size and easily provides desired directionality.

In carrying out the invention and according to one aspect thereof, there is provided a microphone apparatus comprising a first microphone 11 (this and other reference characters below are identified in the accompanying drawings) for recording a desired sound, a second microphone having directionality in which sensitivity in the direction of the desired sound is low, an adaptive filter means 24 to which a sound signal is supplied from the second microphone, and a subtracting means 15 for subtracting an output signal of the adaptive filter means 24 from a sound signal of the first microphone 11, wherein the adaptive filter means 24 is adjusted to minimize an output power of the subtracting means 15.

If directions in which sounds to be recorded come are different, it indicates that their sources are different and correlation between them is often low. In the above-mentioned novel constitution, directionality of the second microphone 21 is low in sensitivity in the direction of desired sound. Therefore, correlation is low between a sound signal from the second microphone 21 and a sound signal from the first microphone 11. If the sound signal from the second microphone 21 is assumed to be a noise, the microphone apparatus according to the invention has a constitution of an adaptive noise reduction system. In this system, when the output power of the subtracting means is minimized, the sound signal of the second microphone 21 is removed from the sound signal of the first microphone 11, providing only a desired sound from the first microphone 11 as an output sound signal. The adaptive noise reduction system is disclosed in U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 07/680,408 for example.

That is, the microphone apparatus according to the invention has the adaptive noise reduction system which makes distinction between desired sound and noise depending on sound arrival direction wherein the directionality of the second microphone 21 is arranged to make the system mainly sensitive to the arrival direction of desired sound.

The invention will be further described by way of non-limitative example with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a diagram illustrating an example of a prior-art microphone apparatus;

Fig. 2 is a block diagram of an embodiment of the microphone apparatus according to the invention;

Fig. 3 is a diagram illustrating an example of directionalities of the first and second microphones;

Fig. 4 is a diagram illustrating an example of an adaptive filter circuit of Fig. 2;

Fig. 5 is a diagram describing the operation of the microphone apparatus according to the invention;

Fig. 6 is a diagram illustrating another example of the directionalities of the first and second microphones;

Fig. 7 is a diagram illustrating still another example of the first and second microphones;

Fig. 8 is a diagram explaining an example of constituting the microphone with a plurality of microphone units;

5 Fig. 9 is a diagram illustrating the example of constituting the microphone with a plurality of microphone units; and

Fig. 10 is a diagram illustrating another example of a part of the constitution of Fig. 9.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

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For a general understanding of the features of the present invention, references are made to the embodiment of the microphone apparatus according to the invention as shown in Fig. 2.

Referring to Fig. 2, reference numeral 11 is a main input microphone for recording a desired sound and reference numeral 21 a reference input microphone for recording sound coming from a direction to be removed from recording. In this example, an arrival direction of desired sound is mainly a direction indicated by an arrow AR in Fig. 3, or a direction from up to down (hereinafter referred to as a front direction). This setup is intended to implement a microphone apparatus which generally does not pick up any sound coming from a direction (hereinafter referred to as a rear direction) opposite to the front direction.

15 In the above-mentioned example, the main input microphone 11 is constituted by an omnidirectional microphone as shown in Fig. 3, while the reference input microphone 21 is constituted by a unidirectional microphone which is mainly sensitive to the rear direction, not to the front direction or the desired sound arrival direction as shown in Fig. 3.

A sound signal picked up by the main input microphone 11 and converted into an electrical signal is fed to an A-D converter 13 through an amplifier 12 to be converted into a digital equivalent which is fed to a subtracting circuit 15 through a delay circuit 14.

20 A sound signal picked up by the reference microphone 21 and converted into an electrical signal is fed to an A-D converter 23 through amplifier 22 to be converted into a digital equivalent which is fed to an adaptive filter circuit 24. The output signal of the adaptive filter circuit 24 is fed to the subtracting circuit 15. The output signal of the subtracting circuit 15 is fed back to the adaptive filter circuit 24 and, at the same time, converted into an analog signal by a D-A converter 16 to be fed to an output pin 17.

30 It should be noted that the sound signal may be output without passing it through the D-A converter 16, or the signal may be output in digital form. The delay circuit 14 is provided to compensate a time delay required by the adaptive filter circuit 24 for adaptive processing and a propagation time in the filter.

The adaptive filter circuit 24 controls so that a reference input sound signal approximates a sound signal other than coming from the front direction included in a main input sound signal, as will appear. Consequently, if there is no correlation between a desired sound signal in the sound signal picked up by the main input microphone 11 and a sound signal other than coming from the front direction, the sound signal picked up by the reference input microphone 21 is subtracted by the subtracting circuit 15 from the sound signal picked up by the main input microphone to be removed, making the subtracting circuit 15 put out only the desired sound signal.

40 In other words, the above-mentioned setup provides an adaptive noise reduction system to which output sound signal of the main input microphone 11 is supplied as a main input and the output sound signal of the reference input microphone 21 is supplied as a reference input. This system operates as follows.

The main input sound signal from the A-D converter 13 is obtained by adding the desired sound signal s coming in the direction of arrow AR or the front direction to the sound signal n_0 coming in the rear direction (hereinafter referred to as a noise) which is supposed to have no correlation with the main input sound signal. On the other hand, let the reference input sound signal from the A-D converter 23 be n_1 , then, as seen from the above description, this reference input sound signal n_1 has correlation with the noise n_0 , not with the desired sound signal. An adaptive processing algorithm makes the adaptive filter circuit 24 filter the reference input sound signal n_1 to output a signal y and controls the adaptive filter circuit 24 so that a subtraction error e from the subtracting circuit 15 is minimized.

Here, suppose that s , n_0 , and n_1 be statistically stationary and their average be 0, then an output is:

$$e = s + n_0 - y$$

55 Because there is no correlation between s and n_0 and between s and y , an expected value obtained by squaring this result becomes as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 E[e^2] &= E[s^2] + E[(n_0 - y)^2] + 2E[s(n_0 - y)] \\
 &= E[s^2] + E[(n_0 - y)^2]
 \end{aligned}$$

The adaptive filter circuit 24 is adjusted to minimize $E[e^2]$. At this time, $E[s^2]$ is not affected;

$$E_{\min}[e^2] = E[s^2] + E_{\min}[(n_0 - y)^2]$$

That is, minimizing $E[e^2]$ in turn minimizes $E[(n_0 - y)^2]$, making the output y of the adaptive filter circuit 24 equal to an estimator of the noise n_0 . And an expected value of the output from the subtracting circuit 15 becomes only the desired signal. In other words, adjusting the adaptive filter circuit 24 to minimize a total output power is equal to making the subtracting output e be a least square estimator of the desired sound signal s .

Referring to Fig. 4, one embodiment of the adaptive filter circuit 24 is exemplarily shown by using an algorithm of so-called LMS (Least Mean Square).

As shown in Fig. 4, an adaptive linear coupler 300 of FIR filter type is used in this example. This linear coupler comprises a plurality of delay circuits DL1, DL2, . . . DLm (m is a positive integer) respectively having a delay time Z^{-1} of unit sampling time, multipliers MX0, MX1, . . . MXm for multiplying an output signal of each of the delay circuits DL1, DL2, . . . DLm by the input signal n_1 , and an adder 310 for adding outputs of the multipliers MX0 through MXm. An output of the adder 310 is equivalent to y shown in Fig. 2.

A weight to be supplied to the multipliers MX0 through MXm is formed based on the residual signal e coming from the subtracting circuit 15 in an LMS computing circuit consisting in a microcomputer for example. An algorithm to be executed in the LMS computing circuit 320 is as follows:

As shown in Fig. 4, let an input vector X_k at time k be:

$$X_k = [x_{0k} \ x_{1k} \ x_{2k} \ \dots \ x_{mk}]^T$$

and an output be y_k and the weight be w_{jk} ($j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, m$), then a relation between input and output is as shown in equation (1).

$$y_k = \sum_{j=0}^m w_{jk} x_{jk} \quad \dots (1)$$

If a weight vector W_k at time k is defined as

$$W_k = [w_{0k} \ w_{1k} \ w_{2k} \ \dots \ w_{mk}]^T$$

then, the relation between input and output is given as

$$y_k = X_k^T \cdot W_k$$

Let a desired response be d_k , then an error e_k with the output is represented as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 e_k &= d_k - y_k \\
 &= d_k - X_k^T \cdot W_k
 \end{aligned}$$

With LMS technique, the weight vector is updated by the following relation:

$$W_{k+1} = W_k + 2\mu \cdot e_k \cdot X_k$$

where, μ is a step gain for determining adaptivity speed and stability.

Thus, the sound signal mainly consisting of the desired sound signal, removed of the noise, appears on the output pin 17.

Meanwhile, to reduce the noise in the main input by using the reference input by means of the adaptive processing as described above, there should be no correlation between desired sound and reference noise as mentioned above. For this reason, conventional adaptive noise reduction systems of this type take such measures as preventing to pick up a desired sound in a reference input by sound-proofing the reference input microphone or placing it as near a noise source as possible to separate it away from a main input microphone. However, these measures make the systems large and inconvenient to move them around.

In contrast, the present invention makes distinction between desired sound and noise depending on the sound arrival direction. And it is so arranged that the main input microphone 11 has directionality (including non-directionality) in which a sound coming from the desired sound arrival direction may be picked up and the

reference input microphone 21 has directionality in which there is no or little sensitivity in the desired sound arrival direction, thereby providing no correlation between the desired sound in the sound picked up by the main input microphone 11 and the noise picked up the reference input microphone 21.

Therefore, the present invention may only consider the directionalities of the main input microphone and the reference input microphone. This makes it possible to place both microphones in proximity, resulting in a compact implementation as compared with the conventional microphone systems.

The constitution according to the present invention well eliminates the noise signal from the main input, making it possible to easily implement a microphone system having directionality in which there is no or little sensitivity in the noise arrival direction. Fig. 5 illustrates an effect brought about by an experimental system based on this example.

To be specific, in the above-mentioned experimental system, the main input microphone 11 is placed in front of the reference input microphone 21, both placed along the desired sound arrival direction indicated by the arrow AR, as shown in Fig. 3. For a sound pickup operation, a sinusoidal-wave signal of 1 kHz for example is introduced in the arrow AR direction as a desired sound and a sinusoidal-wave signal of 600 Hz for example is introduced in a direction 30 degrees to the rear side for example as a noise.

In this example, sensitivity of the omnidirectional main input microphone is 0 dB and that of the reference input microphone 21 is -20 dB to a sound coming from the front side, 0 dB to a sound coming from the rear side, and -0.7 dB to a sound coming from a direction 30 degrees to the rear side.

An input waveform on the main input microphone 11 is a composite of the 1 kHz and 600 Hz sinusoidal waves as shown in Fig. 5A. An output sound waveform appearing on the output pin 17 is as shown in Fig. 5B, which approximates an ideal output sinusoidal wave of 1 kHz as shown in Fig. 5C, proving the effect of the microphone apparatus according to the present invention.

Fig. 6 and Fig. 7 respectively illustrate directional characteristics of the main input microphone 11 and the reference input microphone 21 of another embodiment of the present invention. In these examples, like the above-mentioned example, the main input microphone 11 is placed in front of the reference input microphone 21, both placed along the desired sound arrival direction indicated by the arrow AR.

In the example of Fig. 6, the main input microphone 11 is unidirectional and placed with its most sensible side in the front direction. The reference input microphone is also unidirectional and is placed with its most sensible side in the rear direction for example. In other words, the reference input microphone 21 has a low sensibility in the desired sound arrival direction and a high sensitivity in the rear direction or noise arrival direction.

Consequently, the example of Fig. 6 also may implement a microphone apparatus that outputs only a desired sound. In this example, if a noise signal arrives at an angle between the rear direction and about 90 degrees to it, a noise level in the main input becomes low because the sensitivity of the main input microphone 11 is low at that angle. Therefore, the main input microphone 11 itself contributes to noise reduction to some extent.

In an example of Fig. 7, the noise arrival direction is limited to around 90 degrees to the desired sound arrival direction and the sensitivity of the reference input microphone 21 is made high in a direction 90 degrees to the arrow AR direction. In this example, the reference input microphone 21 is bidirectional (represented in mathematical symbol -). As with the example of Fig. 6, the main input microphone 11 is unidirectional and placed so that its sensitivity becomes highest in the desired sound arrival direction. The main input microphone 11 may also be non-directional in this example.

The above-mentioned examples use single microphone units having the above-mentioned directional characteristics for the main input microphone 11 and the reference input microphone 21. For these microphones, a plurality of microphone units may also be used to implement respective microphones having desired directionality.

Implementation of a unidirectional microphone system by using two non-directional microphone units will be described as follows by referring to Fig. 8 and Fig. 9.

Referring to Fig. 8, the non-directional microphone units 30 and 31 are spaced by a distance d. As shown in Fig. 9, an output sound signal of the microphone unit 30 is fed to a subtracting circuit 32 through an amplifier not shown. Likewise, an output sound signal of the microphone unit 31 is fed to the subtracting circuit 32 through the amplifier not shown and a filter 33. In this example, the filter 33 comprises a resistor 34 and a capacitor 35. Now, let resistance of the resistor 34 be R1 and capacity of the capacitor 35 be C1, then R1 and C1 are set so that a relation shown below is established:

$$C1 \cdot R1 = d/c$$

where c stands for acoustic velocity.

Then, in this example, an output of the subtracting circuit 32 is sent as an output sound signal to the output pin 37 through a frequency characteristic correcting circuit 36 such as an integrator for flattening frequency

characteristic of the signal. As will appear, this frequency characteristic correcting circuit 36 is provided on an as required basis, or it need not be always provided.

The microphones in this example operate as follows. As shown in Fig. 8, let outputs of two microphone units 30 and 31 be P0 and P1 when a sound source is located at angle θ to the direction in which the two microphone units are arranged and a sound arrives from the source at each microphone unit, then output P1 is:

$$P1 = P0 e^{-j\omega(d/c)\cos\theta}$$

where, ω is an angular frequency.

The output of the microphone unit 31 is fed to the subtracting circuit 32 through the filter 33, so that an output signal Pa of the subtracting circuit 32 is as given by equation (2):

$$\begin{aligned} P_a &= P0 (1 - A e^{-j\omega(d/c)\cos\theta}) \\ &\approx P0 (1 - A + j\omega(d/c)\cos\theta) \\ &= P0 \cdot j\omega(d/c) \left(\frac{1 - A}{j\omega d/c} + \cos\theta \right) \end{aligned}$$

... (2)

In the equation (2), A indicates a filter function of the filter 33, and $d/c \ll 1$.

In the equation (2), if equation (3) below is satisfied, the output Pa is unidirectional:

$$\begin{aligned} 1 - A &= j\omega d/c \\ A &= 1 - j\omega d/c \approx \left(\frac{1}{1 + j\omega d/c} \right) \end{aligned}$$

... (3)

That is, if the equation (3) is satisfied, the equation (2) becomes:

$$P_a = P0 j\omega(d/c)(1 + \cos\theta)$$

making the output Pa is unidirectional to angle θ .

Meanwhile, in the above-mentioned example, the filter function A of the filter 33 is represented in

$$A = 1/(1 + j\omega C1 \cdot R1)$$

and is configured to be $C1 \cdot R1 = d/c$, so that

$$A = 1/(1 + j\omega d/c)$$

Therefore, it is clear from the equation (3) that the microphone units in the embodiment of Fig. 8 are unidirectional. Provided that, however, frequency characteristics of these microphone units are going upward to the right (that is, the higher the frequency, the greater the response). In this example, the frequency characteristic correcting circuit 36 is provided to flatten this characteristic.

It should be noted that, in the example of Fig. 9, the filter 33, the subtracting circuit 32, and the frequency characteristic correcting circuit 36 may also be implemented by a digital filter or a program (software).

For example, the filter 33 may be constituted by a digital filter comprising an adder 41, a delay circuit 42, and a transfer function A feedback amplifier 43 as shown in Fig. 10.

Although the microphone apparatus according to the present invention has been described as applied to the microphone unit for the camcorder, the present invention is also applicable to any microphone systems including a stand-alone microphone unit, a microphone for a professional-use video camera, and an instrumentation microphone.

It should also be noted that, although, in the above-mentioned example, the adaptive filter circuit 24 is

constituted by a digital circuit to make digital the entire system, the filter circuit 24 may also be constituted by an analog circuit to make analog the entire system. It is also possible to make only the filter circuit 24 digital in an analog system.

Thus, according to the present invention, simply modifying the directional characteristics of the first and second microphones may implement a microphone system having desired directional characteristics. And, especially, changing the second microphone with a microphone having a different directional characteristic may change the directional characteristic of the entire microphone system, thus providing a wide freedom in implementation of the directional characteristics. These features allow the embodiments to be used in a variety of applications, bringing about a remarkable practical effect.

Additionally, according to the present invention, the first and second microphones may be placed in proximity to each other and they need not be provided with a special shape such as of a gun microphone, thereby providing a compact, easy-to-transport implementation.

While preferred embodiments of the invention have been described using specific terms, such description is for illustrative purpose only, and it is to be understood that changes and variations may be made without departing from the spirit or scope of the appended claims.

Claims

1. A microphone apparatus comprising:
 - a first microphone for picking up at least a desired sound;
 - a second microphone having a directionality in which said second microphone has a low sound-pickup sensitivity to a direction of arrival of said desired sound;
 - adaptive filter means to which a signal picked up by said second microphone is supplied; and
 - subtracting means for subtracting an output of said adaptive filter means from a signal picked up by said first microphone to output a signal as an output of said microphone apparatus;
 - wherein said adaptive filter means is adjusted to minimize the power of the output signal of said subtracting means.
2. A microphone apparatus as defined in Claim 1, wherein said second microphone comprises a plurality of non-directional microphone units placed in proximity to each other and output sound signals of these microphone units are combined to provide a directional microphone.
3. A microphone apparatus as defined in Claim 1 or 2, wherein said adaptive filter means controls a filter weight to minimize the power of the output signal of said subtracting means.
4. A microphone apparatus comprising:
 - a first microphone having a directionality;
 - a second microphone having a directionality different from that of said first microphone;
 - adaptive filter means to which a signal picked up by said second microphone is supplied; and
 - subtracting means for subtracting an output of said adaptive filter means from a signal picked up by said first microphone to output a signal as an output of said microphone apparatus;
 - wherein said adaptive filter means is adjusted to minimize the power of the output signal of said subtracting means.
5. A microphone apparatus as defined in Claim 4, wherein said first microphone comprises a plurality of non-directional microphone units placed in proximity to each other and output sound signals of these microphone units are combined to provide a directional microphone.
6. A microphone apparatus as defined in Claim 4 or 5, wherein said second microphone comprises a plurality of non-directional microphone units placed in proximity to each other and output sound signals of these microphone units are combined to provide a directional microphone.
7. A microphone apparatus as defined in Claim 4, 5 or 6, wherein said adaptive filter means controls a filter weight to minimize the power of the output signal of said subtracting means.
8. A microphone apparatus used on a lightweight hand-held television camera with an incorporated video cassette recorder comprising:
 - a first microphone for picking up at least a sound arriving in a direction in which a camera lens is

directed;

a second microphone having a directionality different from that of said first microphone;

adaptive filter means for to which a signal picked up by said second microphone is supplied; and

5 subtracting means for subtracting an output of said adaptive filter means from a signal picked up by said first microphone to output a signal as an output of said microphone apparatus;

wherein said adaptive filter means is adjusted to minimize the power of the output signal of said subtracting means.

- 10 9. A microphone apparatus as defined in Claim 8, wherein said adaptive filter means controls a filter weight to minimize the power of the output signal of said subtracting means.

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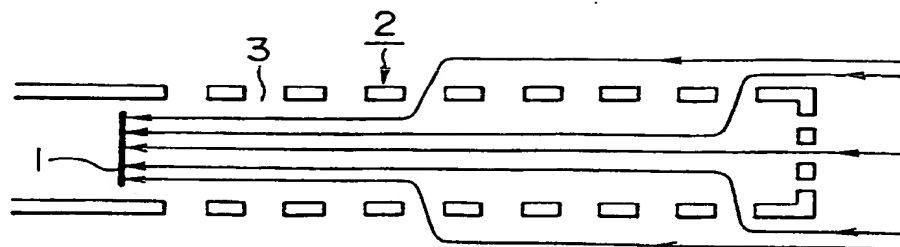


FIG. 1B
PRIOR ART

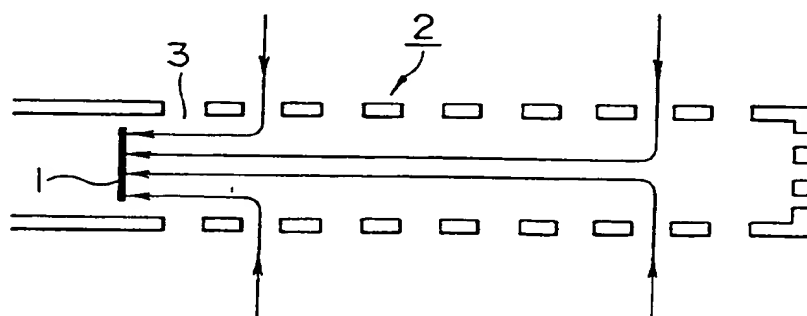


FIG. 1C
PRIOR ART

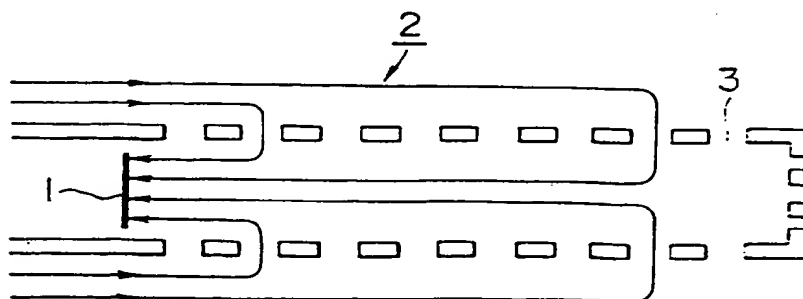


FIG. 2

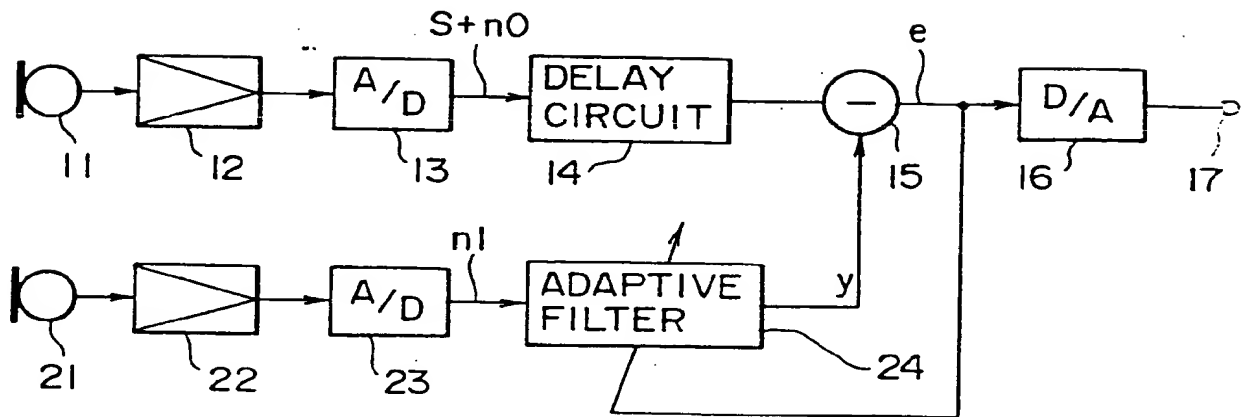


FIG. 3

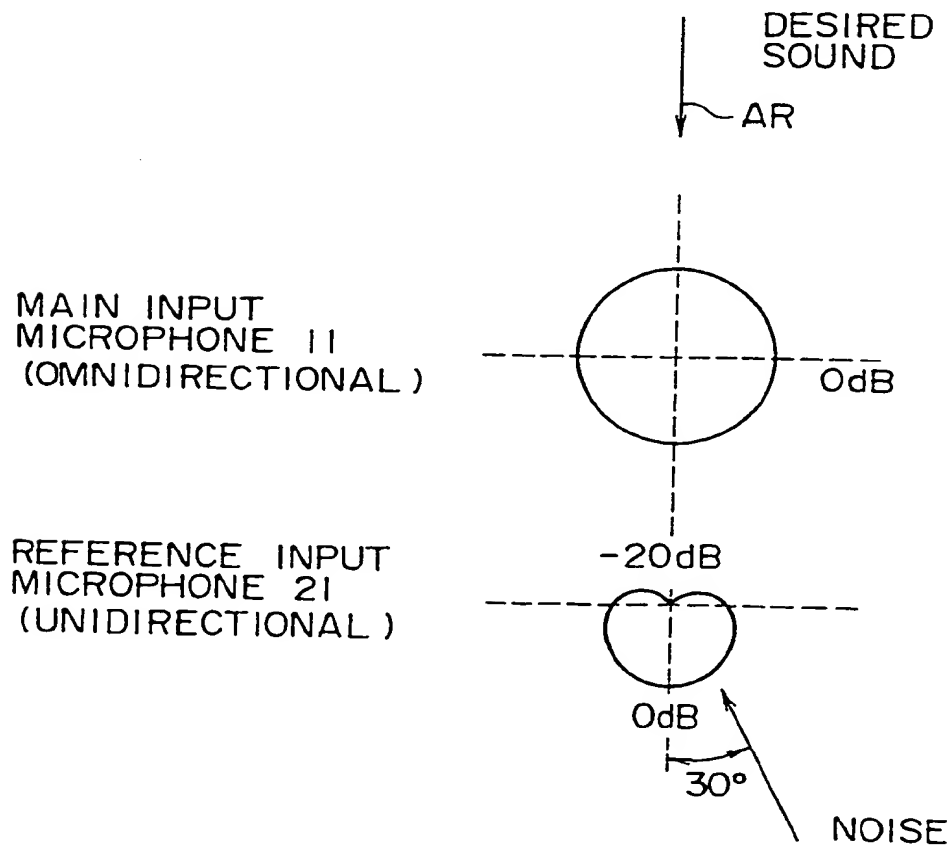


FIG. 4

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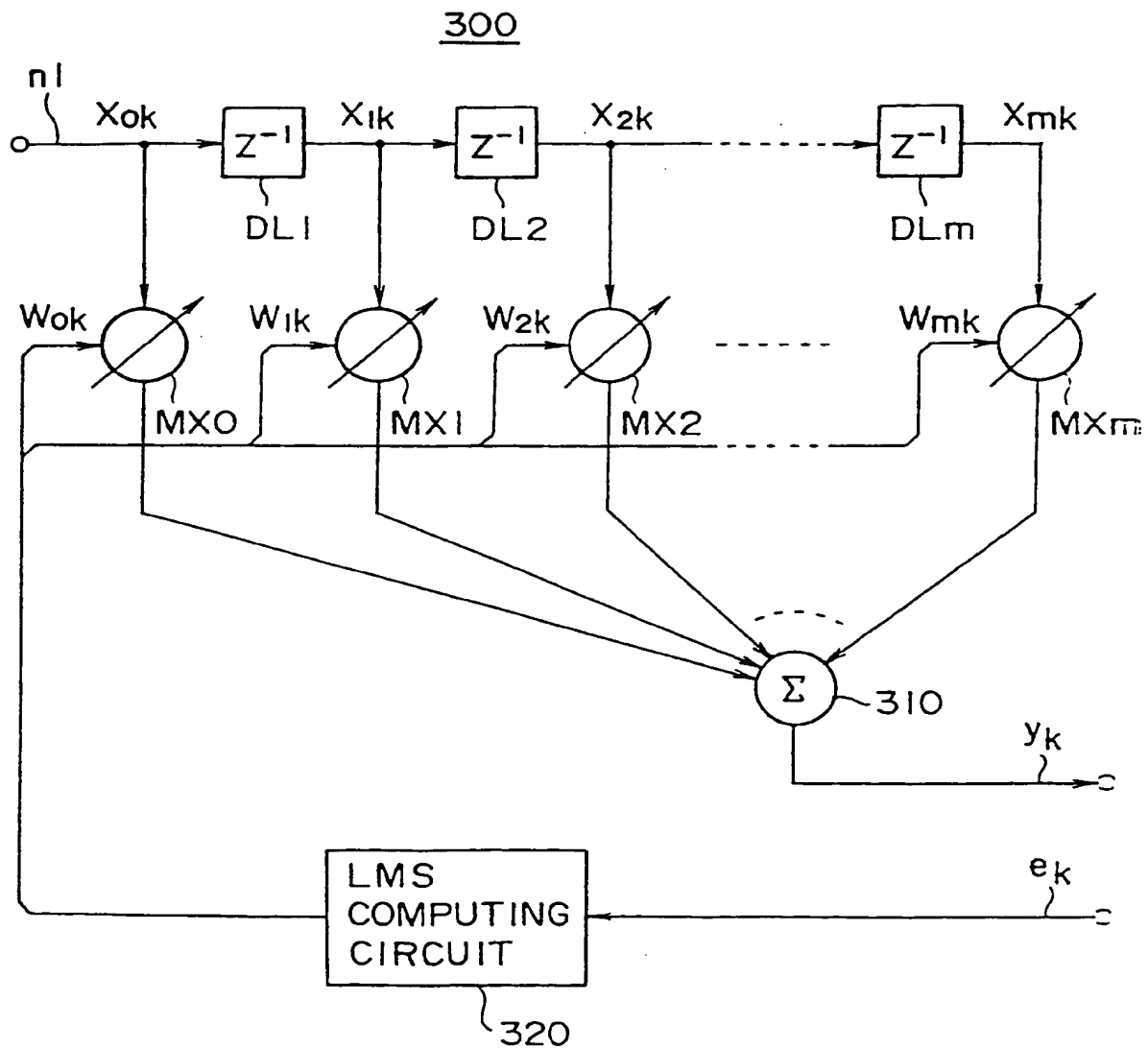


FIG. 5A

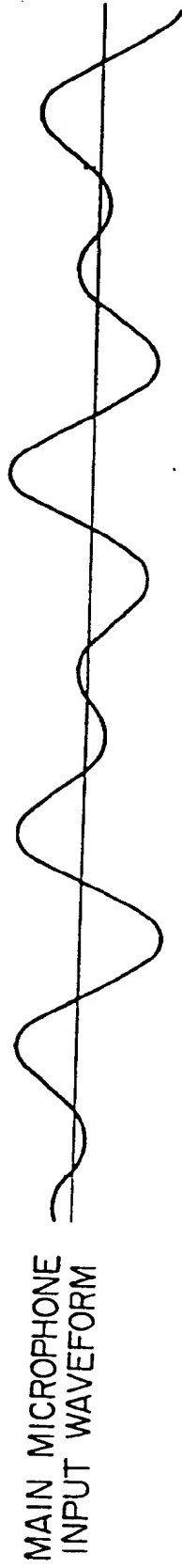


FIG. 5B

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FIG. 5C

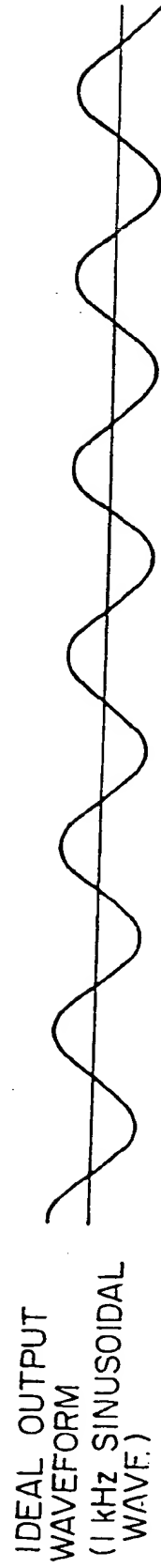


FIG. 6

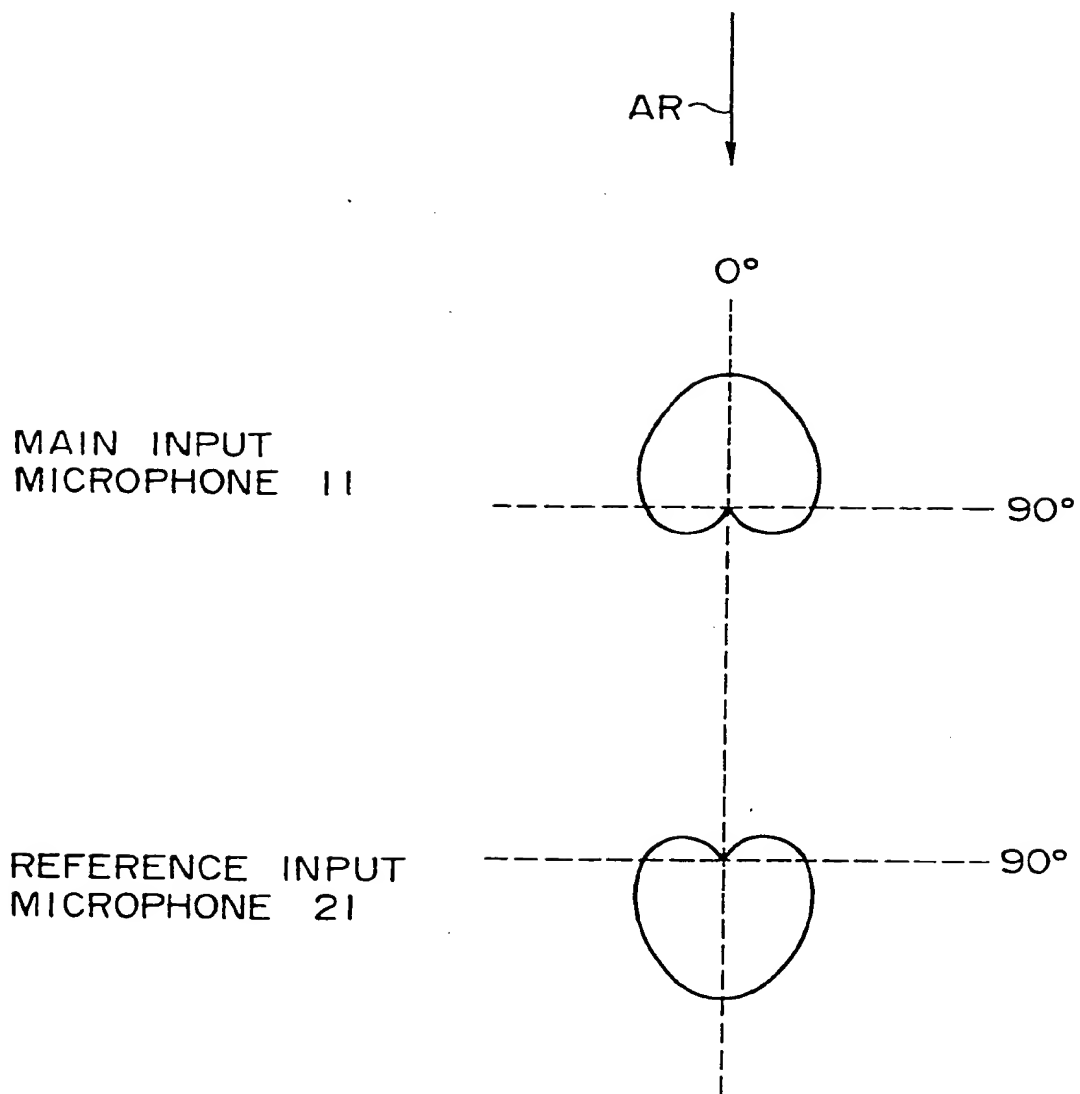


FIG. 7

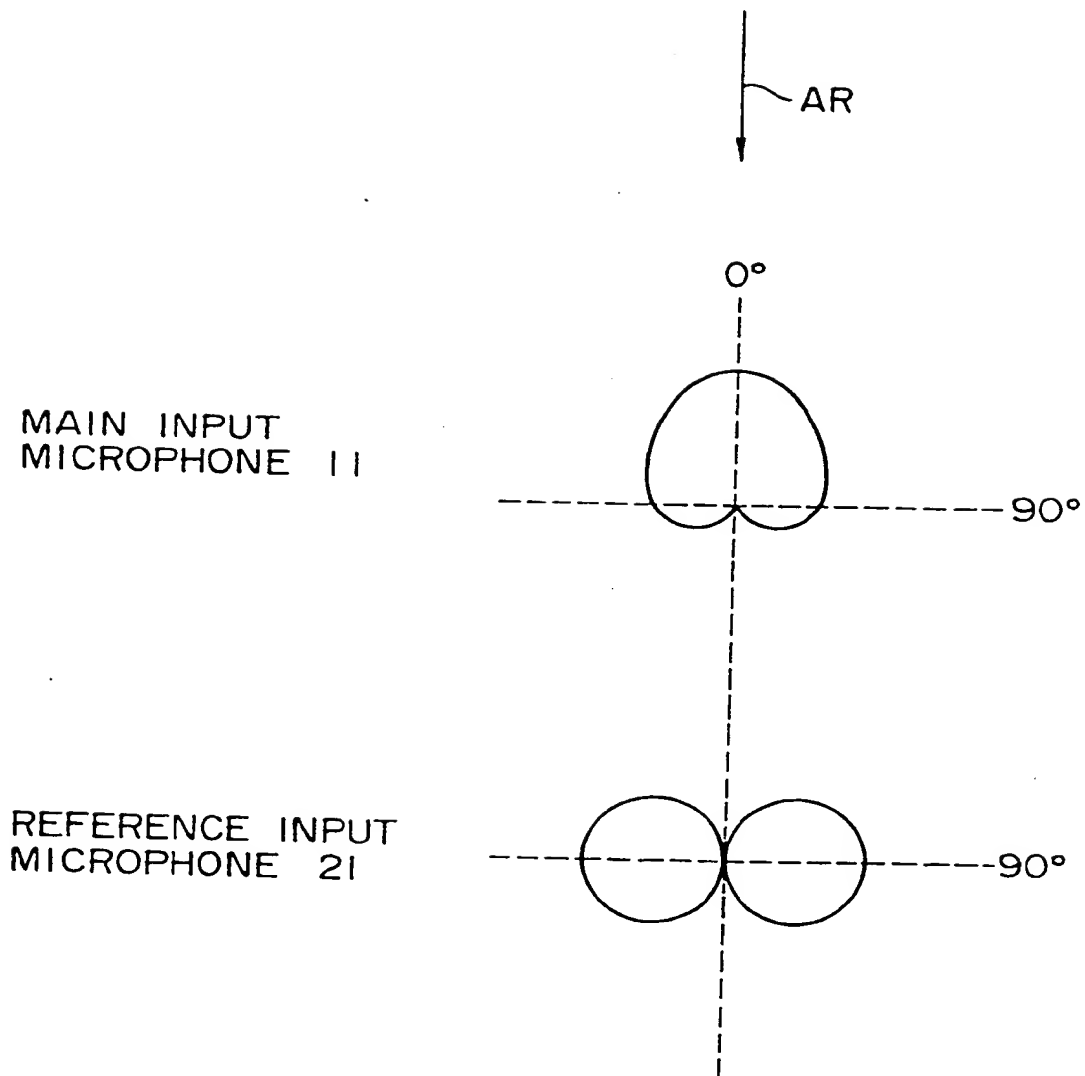


FIG. 8

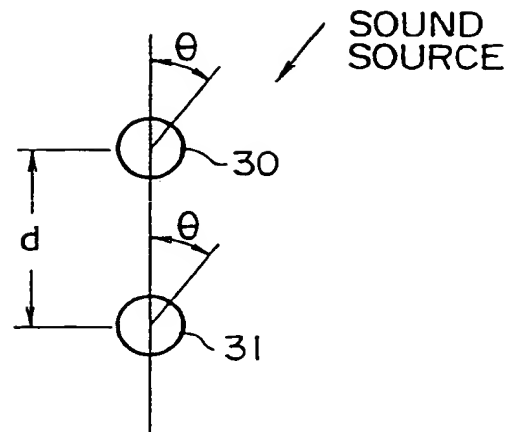


FIG. 9

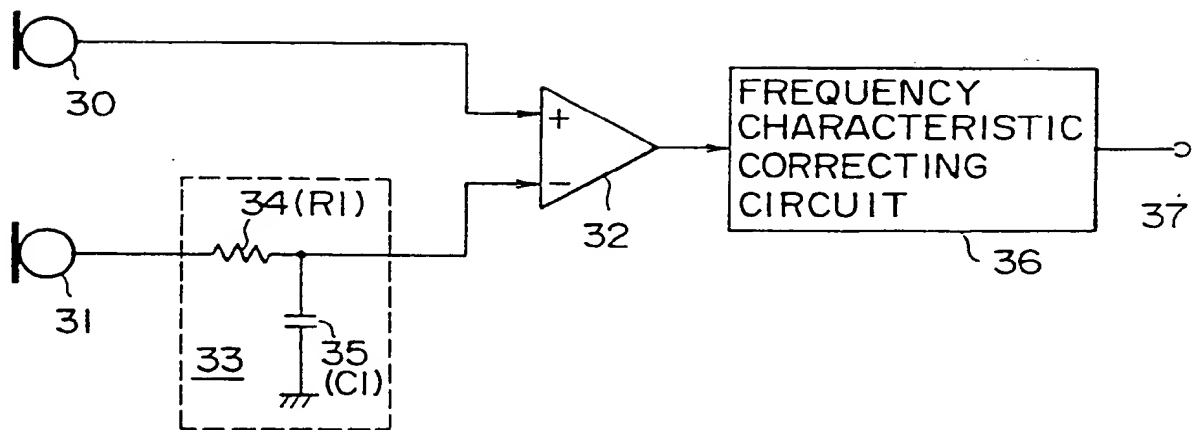
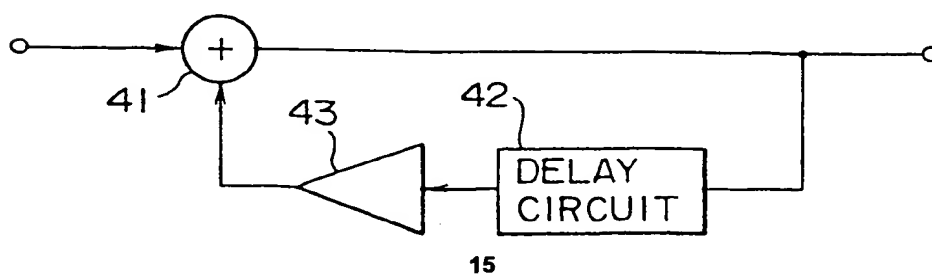


FIG. 10





European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 93 30 3463

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.5)
Y	EP-A-0 084 982 (RACAL)	1,3,4,7-9	H04R3/00
A	* page 1, line 1-5 * * page 1, line 18 - page 2, line 4 * * page 2, line 11 - line 25 * * page 4, line 33 - page 6, line 11 * * page 6, line 32 - page 10, line 2 * ---	2,5,6	
Y	WO-A-9 204 781 (ALLIED-SIGNAL) * page 5, line 21 - page 6, line 6 * ---	1,3,4,7-9	
Y	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 9, no. 248 (E-347)4 October 1985 & JP-A-60 097 729 (CANON) 31 May 1985 * abstract * ---	1,3,4,7-9	
A	EP-A-0 381 498 (MATSUSHITA) * column 1, line 1-3 * * column 4, line 9 - column 6, line 41 * -----	1,2,4-6,8	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.5) H04R H03H H04B
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 12 AUGUST 1993	Examiner ZANTI P.V.L.
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	

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